

**THE ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE FUNCTION IN THE
KELLEY ARMSTRONG’S NOVEL “THE AWAKENING”**



A Thesis

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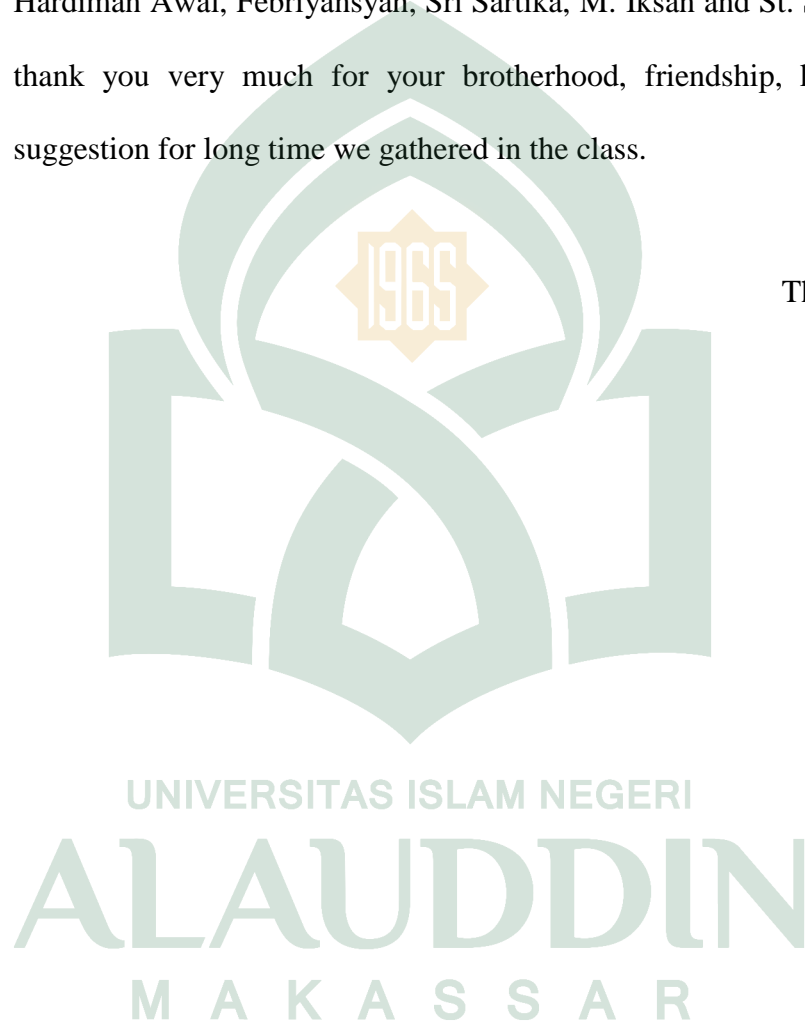


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ABSTRACT

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Armstrong’s Novel *The Awakening*”
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This thesis is a research about the analysis of directive function in the Kelley Armstrong’s novel *The Awakening*. The aims of this thesis are to identify the types of directive function used in Kelley Armstrong’s novel and to know how directive function used in Kelley Armstrong’s novel “The Awakening”.

The writer used Ervin-Tripp’s theory to explain directive function in the novel. Then, the instrument which is used by the writer was note taking. Along this instrument, the writer reads the novel, then taking note cards that has different colour to write directive utterance that was found in the novel, after that the utterance written down of them then the writer classified directive from the novel.

In this thesis, the writer found five types of directive. They are imperatives, embedded imperatives, question directives, statements of need and hints. Next, most of characters in the novel who used imperative type of directive is a person that has same rank age with the hearer. It is suitable with Ervin-Tripp theory that the speaker and the hearer who has same age and rank, normally used imperative form to make someone doing something. Besides, for the others types of directive, embedded imperative, question directive, statement of need and hints are used by the characters who has the different age and rank. Additionally, all the characters in the novel used directive to order, request and giving suggestion to their interlocutor or the hearer, either explicitly or implicitly.

This thesis entails some informations about language function and describes how language function especially directive used in the novel. Expectantly, this thesis can stimulate the students of English Literature to learn more about the language especially about its function.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

In daily life, people use language to communicate each other. Language and communication cannot be separated. Without language, communication cannot be done. According to Kramsch (1998:3), “Language is the principle means whereby we conduct our social lives”. It means that our social activities need language. Language is a tool of communication. When someone wants to convey information or to express his or her feeling, thought, ideas and even to make someone to do something, he or she certainly needs language. Another example, in creating a poem, novel, song and even to understand the world we certainly need language. So, it can say that lives depend on language.

Language helps us in communication or interaction so it can work well. However, sometimes our communication does not work well. It might be caused by misunderstanding between speaker and hearer. According to Bennet, “communication is primarily matter of a speaker’s seeking either to inform a hearer of something or enjoin some actions upon him” (Brown and Yule, 1983:1). Based on Bennet’s statement, we can conclude that in communication, the most important thing is the message or our intention can be conveyed to the hearer. We have to try to make the hearer can understand the message even though our sentence is not grammatically.

In communication, language is not only used to convey the message but also used to attempt causing someone to do something. It can be done by giving a

directing or using directive utterance. However, in obtaining and understanding its meaning is often difficult. For example, “one morning at the breakfast, there was a husband that had poured syrup on his pancakes, he set the bottle down next to his plate. Then he heard his wife said these words: “are you finished with the syrup?” He was forced to decide what his wife was intending to communicate to him. Was his wife requesting from him information or was his wife attempting to cause him to do something? because he knew the full context of his wife’s words, he concluded correctly that his wife was asking him to pass the syrup, so he did.” (Montgomery, 2007:275).

From the example above, the writer can conclude that his wife’s question was not asking him for information but was indirectly, requesting him to do something. Therefore, knowing the intention of speaker is important whether it is stated or implied so misunderstanding can be avoided. In this case, context is the important aspect that have to be paid attention. According to Leech (1989:13) there is one item that we have to pay attention in interpreting or analyzing to find out the meaning of an utterance. It is the situation of speech, including who the speaker is, who the hearer is, the context, purpose, speech act, utterance, time and place. We cannot directly interpret it before we see all of them.

Afterward, in communication also either in oral or written form, may an utterance has more than one functions or multi-functional (Stubbs, 1983:47) and it means that utterance also has more than one meanings. For example, "I'm hungry" If this sentence said by a husband who just return home from his office to his wife it can mean that he wants his wife to give him food and has function as a

request. But if it is said by person in the restaurant that ordered food and wait for a longer time, it can mean and has function as an order that he wants the chef cooks quicker.

All of examples above are directive utterances because the speaker wants to attempt influencing the hearer's action. Not only in the oral communication directive utterance can be found as the all examples above, but in written also. Like in the Kelly Armstrong's novel, "The Awakening. After the writer read it, the writer found many directive utterances.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing the directive utterance with the thesis's title is "The Analysis of Directive Function in Kelly Armstrong's Novel "The Awakening".

B. Problem Statement

Referring to the discussion above, the writer formulates two research questions as follows:

1. What types of directive function are used in Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening" ?
2. How are directive functions used in Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening"?

C. Objectives of the Research

Related to the problem stated above, the objectives of this thesis are:

1. To identify the types of directive function used in Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening".
2. To know how directive functions used in Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening".

D. Significance of the Research

The result of this research is useful to the students who are interested in knowing more about macro function of language, directive function and particularly for the writer herself. The writer expects that the result of this research can give us information and increase our knowledge about language, especially about its function.

E. Scope of the Research

In this thesis, the writer focuses on analyzing all sub divisions of directive based on Ervin-Tripp's theory. They are imperative sentence, embedded imperative, question directive, statement of need and hints.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Study

The writer has found some theses that also studied about language function in the library as follows: Sabata (2011) in her thesis, “An Analysis of Language Function in the Novel “A Potrait of Artist as Young Man” by James Joyce”. She found that there are seven language functions in the novel based on Roman Jakobson theory. The language function that mostly used in that conversasion of the novel was referential function, and it occured in the dialogue that a single untterance had two functions of language.

Fadliansyar (2010) in his thesis, “Directive function in Oscar Wide’s Play “ An Ideal Husband” (a Discourse Analysis). He found that in the text of the “An Ideal Husband” play, micro function of request further divided into four types: request for action, information, help, and sympathy. Then, the request function that are mostly occurred is the request of action which occur in eleven samples, and then both the request for information and the request for help occurs respectively in four samples each and the last occured is the request for sympathy which occur in only one sample.

Zulfahmi (2012) in his thesis, “Directive Function in the Novel “ I’m Number Four” by Pittacus Lore” (Discourse Approach). He found that there are four kinds of directive function in the novel based on Guy Cook theory about language function. They are question, request, order, and please. The number of

directive utterance is 507 utterances in the novel, 216 of questions, 122 orders, 105 requests, 64 pleases and no pray. The dominant type of directive utterance that was found is question.

All of the theses that mentioned above are different from the writer's thesis. Sabata analyzed all the functions of language while in this thesis, the writer analyzed directive function only. Fadliansyah's thesis studied about directive in a play and he only analyzed one subdivision of directive, request. Zulfahmi's thesis also studied about directive. He analyzed all kinds of directive by using Cook's theory while in this thesis the writer used Ervin-Tripp theory about directive.

B. Concept of Language Function

1. Language Function

Fundamentally, the using of language is not only as the medium of communication, to convey or deliver information, expression of thought, feeling, or ideas but the other side, language actually has many functions that wider. By knowing the function of language we can understand sentence or utterance. The functions of language include its purpose, its use, and what it does. We can see according to some linguists that divide functions of language into some kinds like Leech (in Ba'dulu, 2004:5-6) divides function of language into five functions. They are informational function (this function uses language as a tool to carry information), expressive function (this function uses language to express the speaker's feeling or attitude), directive function (uses language to influence the behaviour or attitude of the hearer), aesthetic function (the use of language to

create an aesthetic effect. It can be found in the poetry) and phatic function (it is used to maintaining social relationship).

It is different from Leech, Halliday in Coulthard (1985:164-165) divides function of language into seven functions. They are instrumental (this function uses language to communicate preferences, choices, wants, or needs), personal (this function uses language to express individuality), Social relationships/interactional (use language to interact and plan, develop, or maintain a play or group activity), regulatory (use language to control something), representational (use language to explain something), heuristic (use language to find things out, wonder, or hypothesize), imaginative (use language to create, explore, and entertain).

Both of two kinds of language functions above are different from Guy Cook. He divided language in two types. They are macro function and micro function. The macro function of language is the basic function of language while the micro function is the sub-division of each macro function of language.

The macro functions of language that are formulated by Roman Jakobson then developed further by Dell Hymes in Cook (1989:26). They are as follows:

- a. The emotive function. This function focus on the speaker's inner states and emotion.
- b. The directive function: seeking to affect the behaviour of the addressee. On the other words this function focus on the receiver.
- c. The phatic function: focus on the 'channel' between sender and receiver for the purpose of inviting or maintaining communication.

- d. The poethic function. This function focus on the form of the message. It is reflected in imagery such as metaphor, simile, puns, allegory, assonance, etc.
- e. The referential function: focus on referential content and carrying information.
- f. The metalinguistik function: focusing attention upon the language itself, “Will” and “shall” mean the same thing nowadays.
- g. The contextual function: this function can be used to create a particular kind of communication.

In the macro functions of language above, there are some terms that are the elements of communication. According Hymes in Cook (1989:25) there are six elements of communications. They are:

- a. The addresser is the person who is sending the message.
- b. The addressee is the person who receive the message.
- c. The channel is the medium through which the message travels.
- d. The message form is the particular grammatical and lexical choices of the message.
- e. The topic is the information which is carried in the message.
- f. The code includes the language or dialect. For example, Swedish, Yorkshire English, Semaphore, British Sign Language, Japanese.
- g. The setting: the social or physical context.

2. Definition of Directive Function

Directive function is one of macro functions. Directive has been defined by some experts. Leech in Ba`dulu (2004:6) defines directive as the third function of language whereby we aims to influence the behavior or attitudes of others. The most straightforward instance of directive function is commands and requests. Next, Hayakawa (1939:91) states that directive uses of language is attempting to control, direct, or influence the future action of fellow human beings with words. According to Cook (1989:26) directive function is seeking to affect the behavior of the addressee. Ervin-Tripp in Arani (2012:1) defines that directive as an attempt to affect the behavior of an interlocutor. On the other words directive is used to make someone or interlocutor doing something.

Furthermore, Ervin-Tripp explains that “people do not often literary say what they mean. We can accomplish the same ends by various means, many of them indirect.” For example to request to talk with Sybil, a person may do so in different ways: “may I please speak with Sybil?”, “Is Sybil there?”, or Sybil please.” in Montgomery (2007:277). On the other words, directive utterance can be uttered in many ways, not only in imperative but it also in other sentence forms such as interrogative or declarative. Besides, directive also can be uttered directly or indirectly as long as the utterance has meaning to attempt causing the addressee or hearer to do something.

The form of directive is explained more by Sinclair in Suharman (2008:14) ;

“while category of directive is frequently realized by interrogative, imperative and declarative structure, there are many occasions when this not so. The opportunity for variety arises from the relationship between grammar (in the board of sense) and discourse. The unmarked of directive may be imperative- “shut the door” but there are many marked versions, using interrogative, declarative and modals structure, e.g:

Can you shut the door?
Would mind shutting the door?
I wonder if you can shut the door.
The door is still open.
The door.”

All of examples above has same meaning, a person wants someone to shut the door even the forms or the ways in conveying the message are different because most of the meaning of those sentences are implicit.

Then Hayakawa (1939:93) states that almost all directive utterances say something about the future. They are planned either explicitly or implication, of “territories” that are to be. They are direct us to do various things with states or implied utterance. It can be said that directive utterance is the utterance that talk about something that will happen in the future and can be said directly or indirectly.

In addition, Ervin-Tripp in Montgomery (2007:278) also finds that the relationship between the speaker and and the hearer affects the type of directive employed. The normal form of directive between the speakers and hearers who have the same rank and age is the imperative, while the normal form between those who differ in rank and age is the hint, question directive or imbedded

directive. She concludes that it is possible to predict the form of directive from a knowledge of the social features of its context, including the relationship of the speaker and the hearer. Besides, Searle in Sholeh (1982:22) states that the speaker giving direction must be in a position of authority over the addressee. In the other words it can be said that the using of directive is influenced by the social rank of speaker and hearer.

The last, the most direct form of directive are usually considered as impolite if the action is costly to the hearer, but perfectly polite if the action is to the hearer's benefit. Thus depending on the age, sex, rank, and distance of the interlocutor as well as the context of situation the speaker may choose either of the forms cited above. (Sholeh, 1982:23-24).

Based on those definitions and explanation about directive above, the writer can conclude that directive is one of language function that influence or attempt causing the hearer or interlocutor to do something. It also can be uttered directly or indirectly in many form such as declarative, interrogative or imperative sentence.

Directive is defined by many experts like Cook, Hayakawa, Sinclair, Leech and Ervin-Tripp but in this research the writer used Ervin-Tripp theory in analyzing the data. It is more clear and easy to understand the theory.

3. Types of Directive

Ervin-Tripp (1974:128) divides directive into five types. They are imperatives, embedded imperatives, question directives, statements of need and hints.

a. Imperatives

This type of directive is the most obvious. It is the most direct way the speaker uses to make the hearer to commit certain actions. Ervin-Tripp In Fedriks (2012:18) states that in imperative form, the speaker commands an action to the hearer. Makoid (1980: 2) also judges that imperative is more appropriate for giving command. It is the formal form of directive between speaker and hearer who have the same rank and age.

Besides, Xu (2009:24) also explains that the speaker who uses the imperative form leaves the hearer little freedom to choose between following the directives or not. When the speaker chooses this form of directives, she or he chooses to perform power over the listener. The form of this directive is elliptical structure. For example:

Please sit

Last name?

b. Embedded imperatives

Embedded imperatives are those in which the requested act is preceded by an introductory phrase, such as “Can you. . .,” “Would you mind . . .,” “Would you. . .” Ervin-Tripp (1976:129). This type is marked by using the modals. On the other words, embedded imperative has question form but in fact actually is

imperative. Next, emmbedded question is also most frequent in addreesing person of different rank, peer in their own territory, or peers performing tasks outside their regular roles.

Sinclair in Ervin-Tripp (1974:129) states that an interrogative clause can be called as a command to do if it fulfills all the following conditions: (i) it contain one of the modals *can*, *could*, *will*, *would* and sometimes *going to*; (ii) the subject of the clause is also an addressee: (iii) the predicate describes an action which is physically possible at the time of utterance. All of them are important to determine whether the interrogative sentence is a command or not because not all interrogative sentence can be classified as command or directive.

Equally important in embedded imperative is feasibility constraint. For example, if one says “Can you swim?” in a living room, it is interpreted as an information question. Next, if it is said in a swimming pool, it would be interpreted as a command and followed by a splash. An utterance can have more than one function if it is said in the different context. Thus, an utterance cannot be interpreted directly.

c. Question Directives

Hello. Is John there?

Pardon me. Do you have a double room for tonight?.

According to Ervin-Tripp (1974:131), it could be argued that we know these are directives because we interpret the questions literary and infer that a question about the presence of John could only be based on a desire to speak with him. On the other hand, in the production of these directives, we frequently find the forms

are so normal that we use them even when we do not, in fact, need the information requested. One might, for example, watch John go into his apartment from a window across the way, and still say to his room-mate, “Is John there?” when he answer the telephone. We can say that in question directive form, the speaker asks a question and indirectly implying action to the hearer. Besides, Craven ((2010:4) also defines question directive as an utterance which not specify the desire act.

d. Statements of Need

Ervin-Tripp in Fedricks (2012:8) states that statement of need in which the requested object or act is made explicitly are of course the most obviously coercive, especially if they are made by a person that has higher rank. On the other words, speaker assert his need or want. It is similar to Aljmer that defines need statement as utterance which expresses the speaker’s wishes directly (1996:154). For example:

1) Laboratory physician to technician:

“I need a routine culture and a specimen. Do you mind?”

2) Doctor to hospital nurse:

“I’ll need a 19-gauge needle, IV tubing, and a preptic swab.”

When communication is downward in rank, a direct-need statement is comparable in effect to an imperative.

e. Hints

Hint is the last type of directive where the speaker expresses his desire implicitly or hinting his request. The form of it is more like statement (Ervin-Tripp, 1976: 137). According to Xu, when identifying this type of directive, the function rather than the form is inspected (2009:13). The form of hints is not the main part, but the function of it. As an example:

That is what I'm talking about, everyone, OK?

Its structure seems to have nothing to do. However, when the sentence is put at the end of a meeting, it can indicate that the meeting is end and asks the listeners to leave the room. The example that was mentioned above is one of hint's example, which also belongs to kind of directive.

C. Synopsis of The Novel

The novel "The Awakening" by Kelly Armstrong tells about Chloe who has been recaptured by The Edison Group, a team of supernatural scientists. They responsible for manipulating some adolescents's DNA, it increases the adolescents' necromantic abilities. There, in The Group Edison Station, she discovers that herself, and other supernaturals are experimental subjects who were genetically modified since birth. Besides, she also knows that all the supernaturals will be killed if they cannot control their power including her friends, Derek and Simon that have escaped first.

For safety, she invites her friend, Tori (a witch) to escape her from Group Edison. With Liz's help, they can escape and meet with other supernaturals, Derek

and Simon. They awake that for a numbers of time, they are lied by Group Edison. At the beginning they think that Group Edison wants to help them because all of them are considered have a mental disorder but in fact their bodies are only used as experimental subjects who are genetically modified. Chole also told her friend, Simon and Derek that there are three necromancers that are killed because they are failled in rehabilitation process.

Some days later, Group Edison are successful to find them. Finally, they fight each other. At the same time Chole and her friend meet with Andrew, a person that have been long time they looked for. At the end, they can overcome Group Edison. Then, they decide to go away from Group Edison for a while. They want to make a plan to dissolve Group Edison and find out real reason why they are modified genetically.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Method of Research

In this research, the writer used qualitative descriptive method. It is a method that is used to analyze and interpreting the data in the form of words of picture rather than number (Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono, 2010:21). This method is used to describe directive utterances which were took from the novel “The Awakening” by Kelley Armstrong.

B. Source of data

In this research, the writer took data from the utterances in the Kelley Armstrong’s novel, “The Awakening” that was indicated as directive utterances. The novel consists of 142 pages and 43 chapters.

C. Instrument of Research

In collecting data, the writer used note taking as an instrument of this research. According to Nazir (1988:124-125) note taking is a system for recording information which requires the writer to use cards. The information includes last name of author, page and related information. This instrument was used to obtain the data, directive utterances in the novel “The Awakening”.

D. Procedure of Data Collecting

In collecting the data for this research, the writer did the following procedures:

1. The writer read Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening".
2. The writer identified all the utterances in the novel that indicated as directive by underlying them in the novel.
3. The writer took 5 cards with different colour. They are yellow card for imperatives, red card for embedded imperative, white card for question directive, blue card for statement of need and grey card for hints.
4. The writer classified the utterances and write down them including its page and chapter based on five types of directive by using the 5 cards to make easy in classifying.

E. Tehnique of Data Analysis

After all the directive utterances were collected, the writer used Ervin-Tripp's theory about directive in analyzing data. It was used to describe how directive utterances used in the novel and classified the types of directive of each utterance that were said by all characters in Kelley Armstrong's novel, "The Awakening".

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer would like to present the result of this research about directive utterances that found in the Kelley Armstrong's Novel "The Awakening". This chapter consists of two parts, finding and discussion.

A. Finding

In this part, the writer presents the data analysis based on the types of directive in Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening". There are 47 directive utterances that were found in the novel. They are, 30 imperatives, 5 embedded imperatives, 4 question directives, 4 statements of need, and 4 hints. The following table shows the data that are found in Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening". To understand the data collection, the writer presented explanation that *C* is chapter, *P* is page and *D* is data.

No.	Data	Type of Directive
1	Dr. Davidoff: " we'll keep that in my mind, Chloe, But for now, just tell us the locations. We have ways to find the boys once we get there. (C-2/P4/D-1).	Imperative
2	He looked away, determined not to be interested. When he started to fade, I was ready to let him go. Rest in peace. Then I thought about Rae and Simon and Derek. If I	Imperative

	<p>didn't get some answers, we might all join Brady in the after life.</p> <p>Chloe: "my names is Chloe. I'm a friend of Rae's. From Lyle House. I was there with her, after you." He kept fading. "Wait." (C-3/P-5/D-2).</p>	
3	<p>The Spirit: "The boy can't help you, child. But I can. You just need to-"</p> <p>Her eyes rolled back, darkening to Brady's brown, then back to orange as she snarled.</p> <p>The Spirit: "They're pulling him back to other side. Call me, child. Quickly. C-call. Call me forth. I can." (C-3/P-6/D-3).</p>	Imperative
4	<p>The door opened, and Dr. Davidoff stepped in to find me plastered to the wall.</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff : "Chloe?"</p> <p>I staggered forward, rubbing my arms.</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff : "Chloe?"</p> <p>Chloe : "S-spider, it ran under there."</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff struggled against a smile.</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff : "Don't worry. I'll get someone to take care of it, while we are gone. We're going to go for a walk. It's smileyou to got a proper tour and a proper explanation." (C-3/P-7/D-4).</p>	Imperative

5	<p>Dr. Davidoff opened a door at the end of the hall. It was a security station, the wall lined with flat-screen monitors. Inside, a young man spun in his chair, like he'd been caught surfing porn sites.</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff: "Why don't you go grab a coffee, Rob," Dr. Davidoff said. "We'll take over."</p> <p>He turned to me as the guard left. (C-4/P-7/D-5).</p>	Hint
6	<p>When Dr. Davidoff was done with the propaganda, he took me to see rae, who was still in that makeshift game room playing Zelda. He opened the door and waved me in, then close it, leaving us alone.</p> <p>Rae: "Game time over? Rae said, turning slowly. Just let me finish." (C-5/P-10/D-6).</p>	Imperative
7	<p>Rae : "Your arm, did I hurt—?"</p> <p>Chloe : "No, it's all bandaged up. It needed some stitches."</p> <p>Rae : "Ouch." She took a long look at me. "You need some sleep, girl. You look like death." (C-5/P-10/D-7).</p> <p>Chloe : "That's just the necromancer genes kicking in."</p>	Statement of need
8	<p>Rae : "When they found out I was having problems, they contacted my adoptive parents and offered me a free stay at Lyle House. I bet it'll probably be weeks before my folks even notice I'm not there anymore, and then</p>	Hint

	<p>they'll just breathe a big sigh of relief.”</p> <p>Chloe: “I can’t see—” (C-5/P-11/D-8).</p> <p>Rae : “I was at Lyle House for almost a month. Do you know how many times my parents came to visit? Called?”</p> <p>She held up her thumb and forefinger in an O.</p>	
9	<p>There was one other person I could ask to speak to...The thought made my skin crawl almost as much as the thought of seeing Aunt Lauren. But I needed answers.</p> <p>Chloe : “Dr. Davidoff?” I said as we approached my door.</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff : “Yes, Chloe.”</p> <p>Chloe : “Is Tori here?” (C-5/P-12/D-9).</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff : “She is.”</p> <p>Chloe : “I was thinking...I’d like to see her, make sure she’s all right.”</p>	Question directive
10	<p>Tori : “Do anything. That’s the point. You can’t do anything. You’re a silly, useless Barbie, just like my sister. I’m smarter, tougher, more popular. But does that matter? No.” She towered a head above me, staring down.</p> <p>“All anyone cares about is the helpless little blonde. But being helpless only works when there’s someone around to save you.”</p>	Question directive

	<p>She lifted her hands. Sparks leaped from her fingers. When I fell back, she grinned.</p> <p>Tori : “Why don’t you call Derek to help you now, Chloe? Or your little ghost friends?” (C-6/P-13/D-10).</p> <p>Tori advanced, the sparks swirling into a ball of blue light between her raised hands. She whipped her hands down. I dove. The ball shot over my shoulder, hit the wall, and exploded into a shower of sparks that singed my cheek.</p>	
11	<p>I took a slow step toward Tori.</p> <p>Chloe : “Tori, I-”</p> <p>The door whacked open, and Tori’s mom barreled in. She stopped short when she saw the destruction.</p> <p>Mrs. Enright: “Victoria Enright!” The name came out in a snarl worthy of a werewolf. “ What have you done?”</p> <p>Chloe : “it wasn’t her” I said. “it was me. We argued and I-..”</p> <p>I started at the hole blasted through the dresser and I couldn’t finish the sentence.</p> <p>Mrs. Enright: “I know very well who’s responsible for this, Miss Chloe.” Tori’s mom turned that snarl on me. “ Though I don’t doubt you</p>	Imperative

	<p>played your role. You are quite the little instigator, aren't you?"</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff: "Diane, That's enough," Dr. Davidoff snapped from the doorway. " Help your daughter clean up her mess. Chloe come with me."</p> <p>(C-6/P-14/D-11).</p>	
12	<p>Chloe : "You're trapped here?" I asked.</p> <p>The Spirit: "Like a fairy under a bell jar, metaphorically speaking. Fairies are a product of the human imagination. Little people flitting about on wings? How positively quaint. A more fitting simile would be to say that I am trapped like a lightning bug in a bottle. For magical energy, nothing quite compares to a soul-bound demon. Except, of course, a soul bound full demon, but to summon one and attempt to harness its power would be suicide. Just ask Samuel Lyle." (C-6/P-16/D-12).</p> <p>Chloe : "He died summoning a demon?"</p>	Imperative
13	<p>Chloe : "So if I freed you...?"</p> <p>The Spirit: "The building would collapse into a pile of smoldering rubble, the evil souls within sucked into Hell, to be tormented by demons for</p>	Imperative

	<p>eternity.” She laughed. “A pleasant thought, but no, my departure would merely hamper their efforts. Significantly hamper, though—putting an end to their most ambitious projects.”</p> <p>Release the demon under promise that I’d be repaid handsomely, my enemies destroyed? Hmm, where had I seen this before? Oh, right. Every demon horror movie ever made. And the horror part started right after the releasing part.</p> <p>Chloe : “I don’t think so,” I said.</p> <p>The Spirit: “Ah, yes. Set me free and I shall take my revenge on the world. Start wars and famines, hurl thunderbolts, raise the very dead from their graves... Perhaps you could help with that?” (C-6/P-16/D-13).</p>	
14	<p>The Spirit: “What happens to pups that bite their owner’s hand? They were killed, of course. All but the clever one who didn’t play their wolfie games.</p> <p>He got to go away and be a real boy.”</p> <p>Her voice tickled my ear again. “What else can I tell you...?”</p> <p>Chloe : “Nothing. I want you to leave.” (C-6/P-17/D-14)</p>	Statement of need

	<p>She laughed.</p> <p>The Spirit: “Which is why you’re lapping up my every word like sweet mead.”</p>	
15	<p>Dr. Davidoff stared at it, his head tilting as if to say, Am I doing that? He caught the pen holder. It stopped shaking. As he pulled back his hand, the mouse rolled across the pad.</p> <p>Liz : “Well?” a voice said by my ear. “Are you just going to stand there?” (C-7/P-20/D-15).</p> <p>Liz stood at my shoulder. She jabbed her finger at the door.</p>	Question directive
16	<p>Dr. Davidoff stared at it, his head tilting as if to say, Am I doing that? He caught the pen holder. It stopped shaking. As he pulled back his hand, the mouse rolled across the pad.</p> <p>Liz : “Well?” a voice said by my ear. “Are you just going to stand there?”</p> <p>Liz stood at my shoulder. She jabbed her finger at the door.</p> <p>Liz : “Go!” (C-7/P-20/D-16).</p>	Imperative
17	<p>I made sure Dr. Davidoff had his back to me, then eased through the door.</p> <p>Liz: “Lock it!” she whispered. (C-7/P-20/D-17).</p>	Imperative

18	<p>When I closed my eyes, her chair squealed. Fingers clamped around my forearm. I opened my eyes to see her face, inches away.</p> <p>Rae: “Don’t play games, Chloe. I’m sure you can make me think Liz is here.” (C-8/P-22/D-18).</p> <p>I looked into her eyes and saw a glimmer of fear. Rae wouldn’t let me summon Liz because she didn’t want to know the truth.</p>	Imperative
19	<p>Lunch was veggie wraps, salad, and bottled water. Tori’s choice apparently. Rae said a polite hello to me, then not another word. At least she’d made eye contact, though, which was more than I could say for Tori. We were finishing up when Dr. Davidoff came in.</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff: “I apologize for the interruption, girls,” he said, “but I need to speak to Chloe.” (C-8/P-22/D-19).</p> <p>I rose.</p> <p>Chloe : “Sure. Where—?”</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff : “Here’s fine.”</p>	Statement of need
20	<p>Dr.Davidoff : “The places you’ve given us don’t seem right,” he said. “The boys are clever, and their dad taught them well. They’d either choose a private spot or a very public one, and the</p>	Hint

	<p>possibilities you’ve provided are neither. We think there might be one you forgot to mention.” He paused, meeting my gaze. “If there isn’t, then we don’t see the point of taking you along.”</p> <p>That second crash? The sound of the other shoe dropping. Dr. Davidoff knew why I wanted to go with them, and he’d decided to play my game. Did I dare play along?</p> <p>Rae : “Come on, Chloe,” Rae whispered.</p> <p>Tori : “You’d better not think you’re protecting them by keeping your mouth shut, Simon’s sick, Chloe. If he dies, I hope he haunts you until—” (C-9/P-23/D-20).</p>	
21	<p>Tori turned to Dr. Davidoff.</p> <p>Tori : “Obviously I can’t get better, and my mother knew it when she made that promise. So she owes me a laptop.”</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff frowned, as if trying to follow her logic. Then he shook his head.</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff : “All right, Victoria. We’ll order you—”</p> <p>Tori : “I know what I need and I’ll pick it out myself.” (C-9/P-24/D-21).</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff: “As you wish. Tomorrow we’ll—”</p>	Hint

	<p>Tori : “Today. And I want a spring wardrobe, too.”</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff: “Fine. I’ll ask someone to take you—”</p>	
22	<p>A change of underwear and socks would have been nice, but right now, my bigger concern was how thin my shirt was.</p> <p>Chloe : “Dr. Davidoff?” I leaned as far as my seat belt would allow. “Did you get that sweatshirt for me?”</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff: “Oh, yes. And you’ll need it. It’s chilly out. Diane? Could you pass this to Chloe?” (C-10/P-25/D-22).</p> <p>When I saw the green hoodie coming over the seat, I let out a sigh of relief.</p>	Embedded imperative
23	<p>Tori’s mom folded the paper onto her lap, her long red finger nails ironing the crease.</p> <p>Mrs. Enright : “Is that Liz’s sweatshirt, Chloe?”</p> <p>Chloe : “M-maybe. When we left Lyle House, I grabbed clothes in the dark. I have one that looks like it. I’ll wear it today, then give it to you, so you can get it to Liz.”</p> <p>Tori : “You better.” Tori started handing it back to me.</p> <p>Her mother plucked it from Tori’s fingers and folded it</p>	Imperative

	<p>onto her lap.</p> <p>Mrs. Enright : “I’ll see that Liz gets it.”</p> <p>Chloe : “C-can I wear it today? Dr. Davidoff said it’s c-cold—”</p> <p>Mrs. Enright : “You’ll be fine.”</p> <p>Tori rolled her eyes.</p> <p>Tori : “It’s no big deal, Mom. Just give it to her.”</p> <p>(C-10/P-26/D-23).</p> <p>Mrs. Enright : “I said, no. What part of that isn’t clear, Victoria?”</p>	
24	<p>Aunt Laurent : “You’re freezing.” She rubbed my arms, being careful with the injured one. “Where’s your coat?”</p> <p>I saw Tori’s mom watching. If I tattled to Aunt Lauren, she’d tell her why I wanted Liz’s hoodie.</p> <p>Chloe : “I forgot it. It was warmer last week.”</p> <p>She looked around.</p> <p>Aunt Laurent : “Does anyone have an extra—?” (C-10/P-26/D-24).</p> <p>The dark-haired man from Saturday night climbed from the front seat and held out a nylon jacket.</p>	Question directive
25	<p>Dr. Davidoff: “Now, Chloe,” Dr. Davidoff said when everyone was ready, “tell us where to</p>	Imperative

	<p>look.” (C-10/P-27/D-25).</p> <p>The real rendezvous point was the warehouse nearest the factory. So the goal was to keep them as far from that as possible, in case the guys decided now was a good time to check in.</p>	
26	<p>Tori :“No one’s around, remember? Because Liz—my friend Liz—is a ghost and she’s standing watch. Apparently, she’s been helping you for God knows how long, and you didn’t even bother to tell me she was dead, that they murdered her.”</p> <p>Chloe : “I told Rae—”</p> <p>Tori : “Of course. Rachelle. How’s that working out for you?” Tori met my gaze. “If you want to know who betrayed you guys, look in that direction.” (C-12/P-32/D-26).</p> <p>Chloe :“Rae? No. She’d never—”</p> <p>Tori :“Well, someone told. If it wasn’t me or you, or the guys, who does that leave?”</p>	Imperative
27	<p>Tori :“Well, someone told. If it wasn’t me or you, or the guys, who does that leave?”</p> <p>Chloe :“W-we should be quiet. Sound travels.”</p> <p>Tori : “Really? Wow. Now you give science lessons, too. Did Derek teach you that?”</p>	Imperative

	<p>Chloe :“Tori?”</p> <p>Tori : “What?”</p> <p>Chloe :“Shut it.” (C-12/P-32/D-27).</p>	
28	<p>A thump-thump on the trailer bed cut her off.</p> <p>Liz :“Back up!, Back up!”</p> <p>Tori :“What’s going on?” Tori whispered. “Move!”</p> <p>When I tried to back up, Tori shoved me and I flew out from under the trailer, doing a face plant in the dirt.</p> <p>Mike : “Well, that made it easy,” said a voice.</p> <p>I rolled onto my back. There, on the trailer bed, stood Mike—the man who’d shot at us Saturday night.</p> <p>Mike :“Lauren?” he said. “Better give me that gun. I’ll handle this.” (C-12/P-32/D-28).</p> <p>Gaze still fixed on me, he jumped to the ground. He put out his hand as Aunt Lauren came around the back of the trailer, rifle in her hands.</p>	Imperative
29	<p>At the far side of the yard, we paused behind a warehouse to catch our breaths.</p> <p>Aunt Lauren: “Okay, girls, there’s a delivery gate over there.</p> <p>It’s closed, but you both should be able to squeeze through. Head right two blocks, then along the street to the end. You’ll see a Seven-Eleven.”</p>	Imperative

	<p>I nodded.</p> <p>Chloe :“I know where it is.”</p> <p>Aunt Laurent :“Good. Go around the back of the store and wait. I’ll meet you there.” (C-12/P-33/D-29).</p>	
30	<p>Worker :“This isn’t a public building. You can’t come in here without an appointment and an escort.”</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff : “May we speak to the plant manager, then?” (C-13/P-36/D-30).</p> <p>Worker :“He’s out. Meeting. All day. I told you, no one got past me. Your girls aren’t in here. But if you really want to check, that’s fine. Get the cops and I’ll let you in.”</p> <p>Dr. Davidoff :“We’d prefer not to involve the police.”</p>	Embedded imperative
31	<p>After a few minutes of banging around in the dark, I gave up.</p> <p>Chloe :“We’ll have to wait until morning.”</p> <p>No response. I squinted around for Tori.</p> <p>Tori :“This is my stop,” she said, somewhere to my left.</p> <p>Chloe :“Hmm?”</p> <p>Tori :“This is where I get off.” Her voice was oddly monotone, like she was too tired to put any bite into the words. “My adventure, as fun as it’s been, ends</p>	Imperative

	<p>here.”</p> <p>Chloe :“Just hold on until morning. If there isn’t a note, we’ll figure something out.” (C-14/P-39/D-31).</p> <p>Tori :“And if there is a note? I wanted to join your escape, Chloe, not your crusade to find Simon’s dad.”</p>	
32	<p>Chloe :“Maybe you should wait a day or two. See what happens.”</p> <p>She laughed.</p> <p>Tori :“And join your band of superheroes? Sorry, but I’m allergic to spandex.”</p> <p>Her sneakers scuffed on the concrete as she turned away.</p> <p>Tori :“Say bye to Liz for me.”</p> <p>Chloe :“Wait!” I tugged off my shoe. “Take some money.” (C-14/P-40/D-32).</p> <p>Tori :“Save it. I don’t plan to ever get the chance to repay you.”</p> <p>Chloe :“It’s okay. Just take—”</p>	Imperative
33	<p>Chloe :“It’s Simon’s work. This is one of his comic-book characters.”</p> <p>Tori :“I knew that.”</p> <p>Chloe :“Help me lift the crate.” (C-16/P-48/D-33).</p>	Imperative
34	<p>Derek :“I used to just make them nervous. They’d steer clear, maybe bark a bit. Now?” He waved toward the</p>	Embedded imperative

	<p>racket. "I get this. We need to shut it up."</p> <p>Chloe : "I'll—Wait. Liz!"</p> <p>She was already running over.</p> <p>Chloe : "Could you distract that dog?" I asked her. "I think he wants to play fetch." (C-17/P-51/D-34).</p> <p>Her brow furrowed. Then she smiled.</p>	
35	<p>As we headed out, Liz returned to say the Edison Group was in the factory yard, having slipped in the rear way again. We found the spot where Derek had left Simon, behind a building with faded For Sale signs on the boarded-up windows.</p> <p>Tori : "Well, where is he? Huh. Must have broken his chain."</p> <p>Chloe : "He means Simon's a big boy and he's free to move around." I turned to Derek. Can you track him?" (C-17/P-52/D-35).</p> <p>Derek : "Yeah."</p>	Embedded imperative
36	<p>Tori : "We can save Chloe's aunt and Rae and get all our questions answered...just as soon as you find your missing dad. How's that going?" She looked at our surroundings.</p> <p>Simon : "Not so well, I see." Anger flared in Simon's eyes, but he blinked it away. "We're working on it."</p>	Imperative

	<p>Tori : “How?”</p> <p>Derek : “Later, right now, we need to get Chloe warmer clothes—”</p> <p>Tori : “Chloe, Chloe, Chloe. Stop worrying about poor little Chloe. She hasn’t frozen yet. What about your dad? Any clues? Hints?” (C-19/P-58/D-36).</p>	
37	<p>He dropped my arm quickly, realizing he’d grabbed my injured one. A long minute of silence, then,</p> <p>Derek : “Fine.” He turned to Tori. “Three conditions. One, whatever your problem is with Chloe, get over it. Go after her again, you’re gone.”</p> <p>Tori : “Understood,”</p> <p>Derek : “Two, get over Simon. He’s not interested.”</p> <p>She flushed and snapped,</p> <p>Tori : “I think I’ve figured that out. And number three?”</p> <p>Derek : “Get over yourself.” (C-19/P-59/D-37).</p>	Imperative
38	<p>Derek : “You aren’t going out, Chloe. We are. You’re staying here.”</p> <p>Tori : “Where you’ll be safe,”</p> <p>Derek : “We wouldn’t want you to break a nail using your card. Tori...” Derek said, turning. “You’ve been warned. Leave her alone.”</p> <p>Tori : “That slam was directed at you, wolf boy.”</p>	Embedded imperative

	<p>His voice dropped another octave, almost a growl.</p> <p>Derek : “Don’t call me that.”</p> <p>Chloe : “Please. Can we stop the bickering?” I stepped between them. “If I haven’t proven by now that I’m careful and can look after myself—” (C-20/P-60/D-38).</p>	
39	<p>I jerked awake, the dream evaporating. Above me, green eyes glinted in the darkness.</p> <p>Chloe : “Derek? What—?”</p> <p>He clamped his hand over my mouth. His lips moved to my ear.</p> <p>Derek : “Are you awake now? I need you to do something for me.” (C-21/P-65/D-39).</p>	Statement of need
40	<p>I concentrated, but at the first touch on my leg, I skittered to the side. The thing paused, skull wobbling, then those empty eye sockets locked on me as it turned in my new direction.</p> <p>Derek : “You have to release it,”</p> <p>Chloe : “I’m trying.”</p> <p>Derek : “Try harder.” (C-21/P-67/D-40).</p>	Imperative
41	<p>The coarse scraggly hair brushed my throat and I whimpered. It went still. Then the skull moved closer still. I could smell it now, the faint stench of death I hadn’t noticed</p>	Imperative

	<p>earlier, churning my stomach, the thought of someone in there, trapped in that rotting—</p> <p>It moved closer.</p> <p>Chloe : “Stop. P-please stop.” (C-21/P-67/D-41).</p>	
42	<p>I remembered those gruesome old pictures on the Internet of necromancers leading armies of the dead. I remembered the book Dr. Davidoff had given me about the powers of necromancers. The power to communicate with the dead. The power to raise the dead. The power to control the dead.</p> <p>Chloe : “M-move back,” I said. “P-please.” It did, slowly, teeth clacking. A guttural sound rose from its chest.</p> <p>A growl. I knelt. “Lie down, please.” (C-21/P-68/D-42).</p>	Imperative
43	<p>As Simon and Tori took off, Derek followed my gaze, figuring out where the ghost stood.</p> <p>Derek : “She didn’t mean to raise you. She apologized, and we’re leaving, so it won’t happen again. Go on back to your afterlife.” (C-22/P-69/D-43).</p>	Imperative
44	<p>He wheeled on me. I shrank away again, but Derek put his hand against my back, stopping my retreat.</p> <p>Derek : “He can’t hurt you,” Derek whispered. “Stand firm and tell him to go.” (C-22/P-69/D-44).</p>	Imperative
45	<p>Derek caught the back of my jacket. “You still have a</p>	Imperative

	<p>pissed-off ghost looking for you and a huge reward on your head. Stay here with Tori. Simon and I will find a new spot.” (C-23/P-71/D-45).</p>	
46	<p>Scarred girl : “Life out here isn’t what you girls think it is. You’ve got a lot of lessons to learn.”</p> <p>Tori : “Thanks,”</p> <p>Tried to keep walking, but the scarred girl stopped her again.</p> <p>Scarred girl : “The thing about lessons? If they’re going to sink in, they’ve gotta come with consequences. So I’m going to help you remember this one. Give me your jacket.”</p> <p>(C-23/P-73/D-46)</p> <p>She held out her hand. Tori stared at it.</p>	Imperative
47	<p>Derek leaned over the seat, one hand on the back for balance as the bus swayed. He seemed distracted, almost anxious.</p> <p>Derek : “We’re coming up to Syracuse soon.”</p> <p>Chloe : “Okay. I need something to eat. I’m starving.”</p> <p>(C-27/P-85/D-47).</p>	Hint

B. Discussion

In this part the writer explains all types of directive utterances and the reason it is used in the Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening" by all the characters. The writer used Ervin-Tripp's theory about directive that has five types. They are imperatives, embedded imperatives, question directives, statements of need and hints.

1. Imperative

Data 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46 include imperative type of directive. According to Ervin-Tripp, an utterance can be classify as imperative if the form of the utterance is elliptical structure. Besides, the utterance also has meaning to make someone doing something directly. Additionally, the speaker use this form to show his intention to the hearer explicitly through the utterance and generally it is also used by the speaker who has the same age and rank with the hearer. All the conditions have been fullfiiled by all the data so it can be classify as imperative type of directive.

Datum 1 is said by Dr. Davidoff to Chloe. He was in Chloe's room together with Diane. The utterance was said when Dr. Davidoff wanted to know the location of Chloe's friend, Simon and Derek who had been escaped from him, the chairman of Group Edison. Both of Chloe's friends were wanted because they were the experimental human of Group Edison that still needed to rehabilitate.

This utterance is **imperative** type of directive because the intention of the speaker was performed directly in the text where the speaker, Dr. Davidoff said directly that he want Chloe to tell him about the location of her friends. He directly ordered Chloe to tell him where both of her friend by using imperative form. The speaker used it because he wants to get information and to order the hearer to do something. The using of this type is polite because the speaker has the higher rank than the hearer. Dr. Davidoff as the speaker is the chief of Group Edison while the hearer is only as the experimental object of the group Edison.

Datum 2 is said by Chloe. She was talking with Brady, one of Group Edison's guinea pigs that died and became ghost. She said this utterance when Brady started to fade while Chloe still wanted to talk him. He did not want to stay for longer time because he thought that he did not had bussiness with Chloe.

This utterance includes **imperative** type of directive because the speaker directly requested the hearer, Brady to stay so she still could talk to him. The speaker uses imperative to request the hearer to stay in her room. Besides, she also uses this form because she still want to get more information about group edition. From the situasion above, the using of this type is polite because if we see the speaker and the hearer, both of them have the same age and position. They are the adolesence and experimental object.

Datum 3 is said by Spirit and the hearer, Chloe. The Spirit obsessed Brady's body and he ordered Chloe to call him out from the Brady's body. He repeated his words three times because he was difficult to make Chloe doing it.

This utterance is classified as **imperative** type of directive because the form of utterance is in elliptical structure. Besides, the speaker also directly expresses his intention. He directly ordered the hearer to do an action, to call him out from the someone's body. The speaker here uses this form to order the hearer. The repetition of those utterances also show that the speaker is very serious with his words. Additionally, the using of this type is impolite. If it is seen by age side, is polite because both of them are different in age, the spirit is old man and the hearer is adolescence, but if it is seen by the result of the action, the speaker's order is costly to the hearer. It is caused by the effect that the hearer will face if she fullfil the speaker's order. If the hearer call him, he will disturb the human being's life.

Datum 4 Dr. Davidoff came to Chloe's room when she was still fear to the Sprit that suddenly lost. To make Dr. Davidoff do not distrusfull, she call away the attention of Dr. Davidoof by saying "spider!". Chloe was fear to spider. So Dr. Davidoff ordered her to do not worry. She did it because if Dr. Davidoff know that she had called a spirit in her room, he would rehabilitate her again.

This utterance is classified as **imperative** form because the speaker directly express his intention and it can be seen in the text. This form of directive has function as order because the speaker want the hearer to be relax.

The using of this type is polite because the speaker has the higher rank than the hearer. The speaker is the chief of group Edison while the hearer is the experimental object of the group Edison. Besides, the action that the speaker order is for the hearer's benefit.

Datum 6 is said by Rae. Dr. Davidoff came in game room together with Chloe. There, Rae was playing a game. She thought that he want to talk with her and want to stop her playing game. So Rae requested him to let him finish the game.

By looking the form and the meaning of the utterance that can be seen directly, it is classified as **imperative**. Here, the speaker used imperative type to request something to the hearer to give her a little time for finishing her game. If this type is seen by politeness side, the speaker is impolite to the hearer because the speaker has the higher rank, chief of group Edison while hearer is only as the experimental object.

Datum 11, This datum is said by Dr. Davidoff to Diane. She was one of staff in Group Edison. Dr. Davidoff wanted to stop the bickering between Chloe and Diane's daughter in Tori's room. He felt angry for the accident that Tori did. So, he ordered Diane to finish all mess that was done by her daughter.

The utterance above is **imperative** type of directive that was used by the speaker Dr. Davidoff who was the chairman of Group Edison to order his staff. The speaker uses this form to order the hearer.

Datum 12 is said by The Spirit. He was talking to Chloe when Chloe wanted to know more the reason why he could not go out from the Group

Edison office and the reason of Dr Samuel Lyle doing experiment to all the adolescents who had magic power.

This utterance is classified as **imperative**. It can be seen by the form of it, elliptical structure and the meaning is directly showed in the text. The using of imperative type to order Chloe asking Samuel Lyle show that The Spirit has higher power. It is also considered as polite because the speaker is older than the hearer.

Datum 13 Chloe was talking with the sprit in her room. The Spirit ordered Chloe to let him go out from the Goup Edison because he wanted to take revenge againts to the world, like starts wars and famines and hurl thunderbolts.

This utterance is **imperative** type. It is one of type of directive where the speaker used this type to show directly his intention to Chloe. The speaker used this type to order the hearer doing something. Additionally, the using of this type of directive is considered impolite even though the speaker is older than the hearer. It is caused by the effect of the action that the hearer will face if she fullfil the speaker need. The spirit will start the wars.

Datum 16 is said by Liz. Chloe was in Dr. Davidoff's office room. He wanted Chloe to study about history but in his room, she found a computer and read some information about all the experimental children. When she was reading, suddenly Dr. Davidoff came. She was worry because if he found Chloe was using the computer, she would be in the big trouble. How lucky her

is, Liz came and help her. She gave some direction to Chloe. She ordered Chloe to go to the other room.

After see the context, this utterance can be classified as **imperative** type of directive. The using of imperative show that Liz and Chloe has the same position. The speaker used this type to order the hearer. The using of this is also considered as polite because the hearer and the speaker is same in age and rank.

Datum 17, in this datum Chloe was in the other room of Dr. Davoidoff's office. Then, Liz ordered Chloe to lock the door in order to hide her from Dr. Davidoff's sight.

This utterance is **imperative** type of directive because make someone to doing some actions. Besides, this utterance is sign by interjection mark that is the characteristic of imperative form. The speaker used this type to order the hearer, to lock the door. Furthermore, the using of this type shows the politeness of the speaker the hearer because both of them are still in the same age.

Datum 18 Chloe wanted to prove to Rae that Liz have died because she was fail in following the experimen of Group Edison and now she became a ghost with a magical power but Rae did not believe in her. That's why Rae requested Chloe to do not play game.

The speaker here is Rae and the herer is Chloe. Both of them were a experimental children of Group Edison who has the magical power. The utterance is **imperative** type. The speaker used it to show directly her intention

to the hearer and requested. Beside that, the using of this type of directive is considered as polite because all of them have sama age and rank. They are adolescence and experimental object of group Edison.

Datum 23, in this datum Chloe, Tori, Dr. Davidoff, Mike and Aunt Lauren were in the journey to look for Derek and Simon who had escape from Group Edison. In that time, the wheather is cold. Chloe needed a sweater. Actually Chloe brought a sweater but it was Liz's sweater so Tori's mother take it. Because of it, Tori requested her mother to give back the sweater to Chloe.

From the context above, this datum can be classified as **imperative**. The using of imperative here actually is less polite because Tori as the speaker is younger than the hearer, her mother. But even thought it still can be categorize as imperative. Besides, the speaker used this type to request the her hearer.

Datum 25 Chloe, Tori, Dr. Davidoff, Mike and Aunt Lauren were in a factory. They wanted to look for their experimental children, Derek and Simon. Then Dr. Davidoff as the speaker ordered Chloe to tell him where Derek and Simon were. The speaker directly said his intention to the hearer so this datum includes in **imperative** type. The speaker uses this type to order the hearer do an action. Besides, it also show that the speaker has higher rank than the hearer. So it still can considered as polite.

Datum 26, Tori and Chloe were hide in an old factory from all the member of Group Edison. They kept bickering each other. Chloe accused Tori

who tell Group Edison that she and two her friend, Derek and Simon would escape from them. To hear that, Tori was very angry and said that she did not do that but Rae. That's why she requested Chloe to look Rae not her.

Based on the context above, this datum is **imperative type**. Here, the spaker used it to request something from the hearer. Besides the using of this type by the speaker is still considered as polite because they are same in age.

Datum 27, in this datum Chloe as the speaker impeaches Tori as the person who told her plan to escape from Group Edison to Dr. Davidoff so she was captured. Tori felt angry because she didnt do that, but Rae did. She kept deny it and kept talking. So, Chloe requested her to shut because they were hiding.

The intention of the speaker which is showed directly make this datum is classify as **imperative**. Besides, the speaker used this type to request the hearer doing something, to shut. Additionally, the using of this type show the politeness of the speaker because they are still same in age and the speaker request the hearer doing something for the hearer's benefit also.

Datum 28, The speaker here is Mike and the hearer is Aunt Lauren. Both of them were staff in Group Edison. Mike found Chloe and wanted to catch her by shooting. So he ordered Lauren to give him a gun.

Based on the context, this datum is classified as **imperative**. The speaker used it to show directly his intention, to give him a gun and requested the hearer. Then, the using of this type also show the impoliteness of the speaker even though he has same rank with the hearer but the action of the

speaker want is costly to the hearer because if the hearer do what he wants, her niece will be shut.

Datum 29 Chloe, Tori and Lauren met in one of rooms in the factory. There, Lauren gave direction to exit from the factory. She said to Chloe to go around the back of the store and wait.

This is **imperative** type of directive because the speaker directly make the hearer to do something. The speaker, Lauren is Chloe's aunt. The speaker used this form to order the hearer to leave the factory. The using of this type is polite because the speaker here is older than the hearer. Additionally, the speaker order the hearer for the hearer's benefit also.

Datum 31, in this datum Chloe and Tori was still pursued by Group Edison in a factory. They were hided from them. Tori was tired to hided and run away from them. So, she decided to stop and waiting for Derek and Simon in the factory. But Chloe gave suggestion to her to keep stay there until morning because that chance was not a good time to escape from Group Edison.

This datum is **imperative** because the speaker directly said his intention to make the hearer keeping stay in her position. The speaker used imperative to give suggestion to the hearer. The using of this type also show the politeness of the speaker. Both of them are same in age. Besides that the speaker give suggestion for the hearer's benefit, to save her live.

Datum 32 is said by Chloe. Tori did not want more to stay in the factory. She decided to leave Chloe and came back to her father. Because Chloe was worry about her, she then requested her to take some money.

This datum is **imperative** type of directive because the speaker here directly show what he want the hearer do. It is taking some money. Besides it is used to request the hearer doing something. Additionally, the using of this type show that the speaker is polite in requesting something because both of them are same in age. They are still adolescence.

Datum 33 is said by Chloe. After one day hided in a factory, Chloe found some pictures. Lucikly, it was Simon's pictures. Then Chloe concluded that Simon and Derek ever came in that place. So they had to wait there. Chloe had an idea to looked for again the picture. She found a picture under the crate. She requested Tori to help her. That picture was very important to get the information about the location of their friends, Simon and Derek.

Based on the context, this datum can be classified as **imperative** because the speaker expresses his intention directly to the hearer, to help her. The speaker uses it to request something from the hearer. Beside that, the using of this type is considered as polite because it does for their benefit.

Datum 36 is said by Tori. Simon and Derek were always worry about Chloe. They just thought about Chloe. That was the reason Tori felt angry to them. She wanted they stopping worry her because Tori thought that Chloe could take care herself. So she requested them to stop it and back to the topic to look for Simon's father. The speaker said his desire directly. Therefore, this

datum included imperative type of directive. Besides, the speaker used imperative to make request. Additionally, this the using of this type can be considered as impolite because the speaker is not polite to in saying her words, she requested the hearer in a stew.

Datum 37 is said by Derek to Tori. Derek was the oldest than Tori, Chloe and Simon. Derek gave some orders to Tori because she always clashed with Simon and Chloe. He wanted the hearer, Tori to keep good relationship with Simon and Chloe.

Those utterances are **imperative** type of directive because from the text only, we can see directly the speaker intention. It is keeping good relationship, the using of this type is considered as polite because the speaker is older than the hearer. Beside that, the speaker do that for the hearer's benefit also so she can life happily with the others friends.

Datum 40 is said by Derek to Chloe. Chloe was in a big trouble. She had to face a zombie. Derek ordered her to focus so that zombi could back to his world. Chloe tried but it was difficult for her to do that. Then Derek kept giving her command to try harder and concentrate until the zombi can leave them. This datum is classified as **imperative** type because the speaker give an order directly that make the hearer to do an action. Beside that the using of this type is considered as polite because the speaker is older than the hearer and it also does for the hearer benefit, to save her live from zombi.

Datum 41 is said by Chloe to the Spirit. Chloe was trying to make the Spirit calm down. She hoped he could back to his world and lived happily there.

Chloe requested him to stop get closer to her. This utterance is directive utterance.

Its type is **imperative**. The speaker used this type to request the hearer to be calm down. Beside that the using of this type also show the politeness of the speaker where the speaker is younger than the hearer so, she requested politely to the hearer to stop.

Datum 42 is said by Chloe to the Spirit. Chloe was trying to make the Spirit calm down. It was difficult to her to make the spirit calm. Chloe requested him to stop get closer to her and lied down. This utterance is directive utterance. Its type is **imperative** because the speaker express his intention directly to the hearer to lie down. The speaker used this type to request the hearer to be calm down. Beside that the using of this type also is considered as polite, the speaker requested the hearer softly because she is younger than the hearer.

Datum 43, The speaker is Derek and the hearer is the Spirit. Derek helped Chloe to make the Spirit going away by ordered him to back to his afterlife. From the form of the utterance, it can be classified as **imperative**. Beside that, the speaker intention is showed directly in the text, to make the hearer come back to his afterlife. The using of this type is to order the hearer and also show the impoliteness of the speaker because he uses imperative, the most direct way to the older people. He actually have to be more polite in saying to the older man.

Datum 44, The Spirit still stood in the Chloe side. Then, Derek ordered Chloe to keep spirit so she can make the Spirit disappear. Here, the speaker ordered directly the hearer to keep the spirit. Therefore, this datum is **imperative** type. It is used by the speaker to order the hearer to make someone go. The using of this form can be considered as polite because the speaker is older than the hearer so he can use this type to order.

Datum 45 is said by Derek to Chloe. It is the imperative type. After Chloe was success to make the Spirit back to his afterlife, Derek and Simon went out from the factory to look for the safety place. Derek ordered Chloe to stay in factory until he found new place for rest. The speaker repeated his utterance to emphasize that he was very serious and it also mean that his order have to do. The hearer here does not has choice to do not follow it. Therefore, this datum can be classified as **imperative**. Additionally, the using of this type considered as polite because the hearer is younger than him and also the speaker order her for her safety.

Datum 46, Chloe and Tori did not listen what Derek said to them, stay in the factory. As the result, they meet two bad girls on the road. Then one of them, the Scarred girl, ordered Chloe to give her jacket. The speaker ordered the hearer directly so this datum includes **imperative**. Besides, she also used imperative to order the hearer to do something, giving jacket. If this utterance is seen by the age of the speaker, it can be considered that the using of this type is polite. But actually it is im[polite because it is costly the hearer. The speaker wants to take the hearer's jacket.

2. Embedded imperative

Data 22, 30, 34, 35 and 38 are classified as the embedded imperative type of directive. The form of datum 22, 30, 34, 35 and 38 is in question form and use modal as the question word. Besides, it also has implicit meaning where the speaker express his intention indirectly. It is suitable with the Ervin-Tripp's theory about embedded imperative. Therefore, all the data above can be classify as embedded imperative.

Datum 22, The speaker is Dr. Davidoff and the hearer is Diane. They were on the car and wanted to look for Derek and Simon. Dr. Davidoff sat beside the driver, Mike while Chloe sat in third line of seats. In that time the wheather is so cold so Chloe need a sweatshirt. She asked Dr. Davidoff wheather he had taken a sweatshirt for her or not. Then Dr. Davidoff ordered Diane to pass the sweatshirt by saying "Could pass this to Chloe? .

This datum is **embedded imperative** type of directive. If we see this utterance, it is a question that ask the hearer capabilty wheather she can or not to pass it. But if we see more the context of the utterance, actually the speaker want the hearer to give it to Chloe because the wheater was so cold. Therefore, it includes embedded imperative. Besides the using of this type is considered polite because the speker indirectly order the hearer to do something and the speaker also has higher rank than the hearer.

Datum 30 is said by Dr. Davidoff. Chloe and Tori was hide in the factory to run from Group Edison who wanted to catch them. Dr. Davidoff went to the factory and met with one of the worker. He asked the worker to

give him permit in order to meet with the manager of the factory. Implicitly, Dr. Davidoff requested the worker to take him meeting with the manager because she want to check the factory whether Chloe and Tori were still in the factory or not. This utterance can be classified as **embedded imperative** because the question word is modals and has implicit meaning to make the hearer do an action, calling the manager. The using of this type is considered polite because the speaker has lower rank than the hearer so the speaker uses indirectly form of directive to show his politeness.

Datum 34 is said by Chloe to Liz. Chloe wanted moving to another building in the factory. But there was a dog that keep howl. She was affraid if he kept howl, it can make group Edison knew that they were still in the factory. So, she requested Liz to distract the dog. Even though this utterance in question form, but actually it has meaning as directive utterance because the speaker wants the hearer doing an action, distract the dog. Beside that, the beginning of the question using modal as the question word. So we can classify it as **embedded imperative**. The using of this type is to request and also show that it is polite because the speaker requested the hearer by using the indirect way, embedded directive to ask help

Datum 35, Simon was in one of the building of the factory. Chloe was affraid about him. So she asked Derek to track him by giving question. This datum is **embedded imperative** because implicitly this datum make the hearer to do an action. It is tracking Simon. Even though the form is question. This type of directive uses to request. Beside that, it also considered as polite way in

requesting someone because the speaker here use the indirect way to request help from the older man.

Datum 38 is said by Chloe. Derek and Tori always made a row. So Chloe implicitly said to stop bickering by using question form. Therefore this datum can be classified as **embedded imperative**. She requested Derek to do not make a row with Tori. The using of this type is considered as polite because the speaker is younger than the hearer so the speaker uses indirect form of directive to request.

3. Question directive

Data 9, 10, 15, and 24 include question directive type. The characteristics of this type according to Ervin-Tripp are using question form, wh question or yes-no question. Even though the form like that, but implicitly the meaning of this utterance has directive meaning. All the condition above are fulfilled by all the data above.

Datum 9 is said by Chloe. She was in Group Edison office. She was anxious about Tori and wanted to meet her because she thought that Tori was the person who make her plan to run away from Group Edison detected. She asked Dr. Davidoff and hopely he can give her permit to meet Tori. The speaker here not only asks about the existence of Tori but she wants also to meet her.

This utterance is **question directive** type because the form is question and has implicit meaning to make someone do an action. It also used to request

something indirectly. Beside that, the using of this type show the politeness of the speaker that ask something indirectly to the older and higher man.

Datum 10 is said by Tori. She was jealous of Chloe because Derek and Simon always give her more attention than her. They are always worried about Chloe. Then, Tori used his power to face Chloe until she felt back. Tori indirectly requested Chloe to call her friend, Derek and Simon to help her. The utterance does not only ask about Chloe's reason but but implicitly requested Chloe to call her friends. Therefore this datum includes **question directive**. The using of this type in this situation is not polite because the speaker ask something that will disturb the hearer. If the herer do it, her friend will be disturb by the speaker also.

Datum 15 is used by Liz. Chloe was in a trouble. Dr. Davidoff came into his room while Chloe also was in that room, operating Dr. Davidoff's computer. She was affraid because if he know that she was using his computer, she would be punished. Luckily, Liz came and help her. Liz said to her to move even though she use question sentence.

This utterance can be classified it as one type of directive, **question directive** because this utterance make the hearer do an action, move even though the form of it is question. It is used to order. Beside that the using of this type is polite because the speaker order the hearer to do an action for the hearer's benefit.

Datum 24, Chloe's sweatshirt was take by Diane while Chloe needed it because the wheater was so cold in that time. Her aunt was worry about her.

So she look for another sweatshirt by asking. Through this question, actually has another meaning. It is request someone to give her an sweatshirt, not asking someone whether he has sweatshirt or not. So this utterance is called **question directive**. The speaker uses this form to request something. Beside that, the using of this type show the politeness of the speaker. She indirectly asking people to give her a sweater.

4. Statement of need

Data 7, 14, 21 and 39 are classified as statement of need. According to Ervin-Tripp, an utterance can be called as statement of need if it has statement form and the directive meaning is explicitly or directly said by the speaker. All the data above have all the characteristics of statement of need.

Datum 7 is said by Rae. She was affraid of Chloe because of her Chloe was hurt. Rae give her suggestion to Chloe by using directive. Rae directly suggest Chloe to sleep. This datum is **statement of need** because the speaker used statement form that show directly her intention to the hearer. This also show the politeness of the speaker because she gives suggestion to the hearer directly. Moreover both of them are same in age.

Datum14 is said by Chloe. She was talking with The Spirit. Chloe give some question to him. But after some minutes, she was affraid then directly said to him to leave her. She did not want to talk to him again. This datum is **statement of need**. Here the speaker uses this form to express his intention directly and give request to the hearer.the using of this type is impolite because the speaker directly request the hearer to do an action.

Actually she has to said his intention indirectly because the hearer is older than her.

Datum 21 is said by Tori. She was very enthusiastic to go out from the Group Edison office because she never went out after she was in rehabilitation process. So when Dr. Davidoff invited Chloe to go out, she directly wanted too. She wanted to shop, buying laptop, and a spring wardrobe. But, Dr. Davidoff did not give her permit to follow him. He said to her that this trip was not for have fun but to look for someone. From the context, the speaker, Tori directly want the hearer to invite her. Therefore, this utterance is classify as the **statement of need** type. The using of this type is considerd as impolite because the speaker is younger than the hearer so she has to indirectly says her intention.

Datum 39, Chloe was dreaming when Derek called her. He made Chloe wake up. Then he said directly that he wanted call to do an action for him. From this utterance, the speaker directly expresses his intention to the hearer. That's why this utterance can be classified as **statement of need** type. Besides, the speaker used this form to order something to the hearer. The using of this type is considered as polite because the speaker is older than the hearer so he gives order directly.

5. Hints

Data 5, 19, 20, and 47 include hint type. According to Ervin-Tripp, Hint is one of type of directive where the intention of the speaker expressed

implicitly or indirectly in statement form. All conditions above are suitable for all the data. So it can be classified as hints type.

Datum 5 is said by Dr. Davidoff. He opened a door at the end of the hall. It was a security station. Inside, there was a young man spun in his chair, like he had been caught surfing porn site. Then Dr. Davidoff gave him suggestion to go out and take some coffe. Implicitly, he was asking him to leave the room because Dr. Davidoff want to show the room to Chloe. This utterance is **hints** type of directive because the speaker hide his intention. Beside that the using of this type is to order and it also can be considered as polite because the speaker order the hearer for his benefit also.

Datum 19 is said by Dr. Davidoff. Tori, Rae and Chloe were in dining hall. They were eating when Dr.Davidoff came. He wanted to talk with Chloe. He said to them that he wanted to speak with Chloe. Actually this utterance has implict meaning, order the hearer to do something. The speaker, Dr Davidoff orders the hearer, Rae and Tori to let them in the room because they want to talk. From the context above, this utterance is classified as **hints** type. It is used to order. Beside that the using of this type is considered as polite because the speaker indirectly order the hearer to do an action.

Datum 20 is said by Tori. Dr. Davidoff, some staffs of Group Edison, Tori and Chloe arrived in a factory. All of staff of Group Edison asked Chloe about the location of Derek and Simon but she did not answer it. However, Tori gave Chloe suggestion to do not protect her friend by keeping her mouth shut. Indirectly, the speaker want the hearer to give her

information. so we can classify this utterance as **hints** type. The using of this type is considered as polite because the speaker and the hearer is same in age and using indirect form.

Datum 47 is said by Chloe. She, Tori, Derek and Simon were on the bus. They wanted to look for one of Derek's father friend but Chloe was hungry so she said to Derek that she needed to eat something. Indirectly, the speaker said his need to the hearer to buy him some foods. This utterance does not mean that the speaker only express her feeling but she also indirectly requested to the hearer to buy or give her food. That's the reason this utterance is included in **hints** type. It is used to request. The using of this type is considered as polite because the speaker is younger than the hearer so she uses indirect form to say her intention.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two parts. They are conclusion and suggestion. The writer would like to present what have been found from the Kelley Armstrong's novel "The Awakening".

A. Conclusions

Based on the analyzing the data on the discussion of directive function in Kelley Armstrong's Novel "The Awakening", the writer concludes that the types and the function of directive utterances in the novel as follows:

1. The writer found all the types of directive based on Ervin-Tripp theory. They are imperatives, embedded imperatives, question directives, statements of need and hints. Imperative type of directive tend to use by characters in the novel, 29 out of the total 47 directives. Embedded imperatives rank the second frequent usage, 5 directive utterances. The next form is question directives, statements of need and hints which have the same numbers, 4 utterances each.
2. In this research, the writer found that most of characters in the novel who used imperative type of directive is a person that has same rank age with the hearer. It is suitable with Ervin-Tripp's theory that the speaker and the hearer who has same age and rank, normally used imperative form to make someone doing something. Besides, for the others type of directive, embedded imperative, question directive, statement of need and hints are used by the characters that have the different age and rank. Beside that, the using of

directive show the politeness and impoliteness of the speaker. Additionally, all the characters in the novel used directive to order, request, giving suggestion and information to their interlocutor or the hearer, either explicitly or implicitly.

B. Suggestions

1. The students especially for English Students Department should analyze other aspect about directive in the different object for example film, poetry, advertisement, talk show and so on.
2. The teacher and educator should give more attention to the students in learning language, especially about its function because language has many functions. It is not only as a tool of communication but it is wider.

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ALAUDDIN
M A K A S S A R

CURRICULUM VITAE



Syamsinar or usually called Sinar was born on February 10th, 1991 in Sungguminasa, Gowa Regency South Sulawesi. She is the first child from two children of Ganna and St. Salmah.

She started her education in SDN Bontocinde until 2003. After elementary school, she continued her study in SMPN 1 Pallangga. In 2006, she finished her study in junior high school and in the same year, she also continued her study in SMAN 1 Pallangga and finished in 2009.

Then, she continued her study at Alauddin State Islamic University of Makassar in 2009. She took English and Literature Department in Adab and Humanities Faculty.

